

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 371 684

HE 027 526

AUTHOR Leite, Pedro T.  
TITLE College Students' Attitudes toward Computers.  
PUB DATE Jun 94  
NOTE 17p.  
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) --  
Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.  
DESCRIPTORS Age Differences; \*College Students; \*Computer  
Attitudes; \*Computers; Higher Education; Private  
Colleges; Sex Differences; \*Student Attitudes

ABSTRACT

This paper reports a survey conducted at a private midwestern university to investigate 143 undergraduate students' attitudes toward computers. The study used a 10-item questionnaire called General Attitudes toward Computers. Results indicated that students had positive attitudes toward computers. There were no significant differences in attitudes between male and female students or between students taking and not taking a computer-related class. Comparison of data from freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior students also did not reveal any significant differences. Appendices provide a comparison of male and female responses, a frequency analysis of all responses, and a copy of the questionnaire. (Contains 22 references.) (JDD)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made \*  
\* from the original document. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

## COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD COMPUTERS

by

Pedro T. Leite

HF027 526

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement  
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION  
CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as  
received from the person or organization  
originating it

Minor changes have been made to improve  
reproduction quality

Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-  
ment do not necessarily represent official  
OERI position or policy

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS  
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Pedro T. Leite

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES  
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Division of Business and Technology  
Butler County Community College  
June/1994

## INTRODUCTION

This paper reports a survey conducted at a private university located in the Midwest. It was designed to investigate undergraduate students' attitudes toward computers.

The need for this investigation was generated by the fact that no survey of this kind had been conducted before at this institution. Besides, a need for some insight in the relationship between gender, computer related courses, and year in school and attitudes toward computers was found necessary by school's officials.

This survey sought answers for three questions as follows:

1. Is there any significant difference between male and female undergraduate students regarding to their attitudes toward computers?
2. Is there any significant difference in attitudes toward computers among students currently enrolled in computer related classes and students not currently enrolled in such classes?
3. Is there any significant difference between freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior students regarding to their attitudes toward computers?

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The following statements were limitations of this study:

1. The study was limited to the students at a private university in the Midwest United States.
2. The sample used in this study was composed by freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior students. No graduate or continuing education students were included.
3. All the subjects were taken classes offered by the College of Business; however, their major areas did not include only Business Administration or Business related majors.
4. The study did not include variables such as age or previous computer experience.

## **PREVIOUS FINDINGS**

Levin and Gordon (1989) conducted a research involving 222 students in grades 8 through 10. Their research tried to study the effect of gender and computer experience on attitudes toward computers. Their findings suggested that previous exposure to computers had a stronger influence on the subjects' attitudes than did sex. Since boys usually have more exposure to this technology, it is expected that they have a more positive attitude than do girls.

At the college level, Ogozalek (1989) surveyed 212 Computer Science students to determine their attitudes toward computers, she concluded that:

Women seems to be full of contradictions and confusion in their attitudes toward computers. Men, on the other hand, are consistent and self-assured. Men feel competent when using computers, and as they gain experience, the machines become more predictable and, therefore, easier to control. On the other hand, as women gain experience, they characterize computers as more unpredictable, when it seems that just the opposite would be the case.

Popovich and others (1987) by conducting a research with 365 undergraduate students found out that female students presented more negative reactions to computers than did male students. They also concluded that the number of hours spent per week using a computer and the number of college-level computer courses taken differ greatly among male and female students.

Some researchers have found, however, that no significant difference exists between male and female and their attitudes toward computers.

Norales (1987) surveyed 109 freshman and sophomore students taken an introductory class in Information Systems. Results showed that students seemed to have positive attitudes without regard to gender.

Gressard and Loyd (1987) investigated 356 students to determine the effects of math anxiety and sex on computer attitudes. They reported that the correlation between sex and computer attitudes were "generally low, and not statistically significant."

A prior research conducted in 1985 by the same researchers suggested that students' attitudes toward computers were significantly affected by computer experience and not by sex.

### **SAMPLE**

One hundred and forty-three undergraduate students participated in this survey. Seventy-three subjects (51%) were male and seventy subjects (49%) were female.

### **INSTRUMENT**

This study employed a 10-item questionnaire developed by Reece and Gable (1982) called General Attitudes Toward Computers. A .87 alpha internal consistency reliability factor was reported by the authors. The questionnaire's statements are presented in Appendix C.

The instrument contains five affective statements, four behavioral statements, and one cognitive statement. Two items, one belonging to the affective group of statements and the other belonging to the behavioral group, employed negative word construction.

A five-point Likert response scale was employed with responses ranging from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). Thus, a high average score will mean a positive attitude toward computers.

This instrument was also tested by Woodrow (1991) and it "was found to be reliable, factorially stable and valid. ... In addition, it was short and equally valid at the secondary and post-secondary level."

The 10-item questionnaire was administered during the Spring semester of 1992 to students taking classes offered by the College of Business at a private Midwest university. Efforts were made to assure that all questionnaires were administered in the same day in order to eliminate duplicity and to reduce anxiety among participants.

## RESULTS

After data tabulation, statistical analysis was conducted in order to test the three research questions.

No significant difference in attitudes toward computers was found among male and female undergraduate students. Male students ( $N=73$ ) had a score of 4.06 (with a standard deviation of 0.696), and female students ( $N=70$ ) had a score of 4.02 (with a standard deviation of 0.653).

It is interesting to note also that being currently enrolled in computer related classes did not have any influence on attitudes toward computers among the participants. Among those students taking a computer related class, thirty-six were male (score=4.31,  $\sigma=0.648$ ) and thirty were female (score=4.04,  $\sigma=0.564$ ). Thirty-seven males (score=3.82,  $\sigma=0.660$ ) and forty females

(score=4.00,  $\sigma=0.719$ ) indicated that they were not enrolled in any computer related class.

A comparison of data generated by answers from freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior students did not reveal any significant difference. The results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison by Year in School

	N	Score	Std.Dev.
<b>FRESHMAN</b>			
Male	20	4.06	0.826
Female	23	4.02	0.746
<b>SOPHOMORE</b>			
Male	12	4.03	0.563
Female	19	3.84	0.653
<b>JUNIOR</b>			
Male	29	3.94	0.709
Female	16	4.16	0.573
<b>SENIOR</b>			
Male	12	4.39	0.479
Female	12	4.10	0.577

As general data information a comparison of male and female responses are presented in Appendix A, and a frequency analysis of all responses are presented in Appendix B.

## SUMMARY

Analysis of the data generated by this study permitted the elaboration of the following conclusions:

1. Regardless of gender and year in school, students seemed to have a positive attitude toward computers.
2. Students appeared to enjoy the idea of having computers in the classroom.
3. Students appeared to view the computer as an essential tool in our society.
4. Students seemed to like the idea of learning on a computer.
5. The results found in this study tended to agree with previous researches that found no significant difference between male and female students in their attitude toward computers.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bannon, S.H. and Others (1985). Cognitive and affective computer attitude scales: A validity study. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 45(3):679-681, Autumn/85.

Bear, G.G. and Others (1987). Attitudes toward computers: Validation of a computer attitudes scale. Journal of Educational Computing Research, 3(2):207-218.

Cambre, M.A. and Cook, D.L. (1984). Computer anxiety: Definition, measurement, and correlates. ERIC, ED 246085, 33 p.

Collis, B. (1984). The Development of an Instrument to Measure Attitudes of Secondary School Males and Females Toward Computers. Cited in Temple, L. and Lips, H.M., Educational Research Quarterly, 13(4):6-9.

Gressard, C.P. and Loyd, B.H. (1987). An investigation of the effects of math anxiety and sex on computer attitudes. School Science and Mathematics, 87(2):125-135, February/87.

Gressard, C.P. and Loyd, B.H. (1985). Validation studies of a new computer attitudes scale. ERIC, ED 264297, 27 p.

Kay, R.H. (1989). A practical and theoretical approach to assessing computer attitudes: The Computer Attitudes Measure (CAM). Journal of Research on Computing in Education, 21(4):456-463, Summer/89.

Koohang, A.A. (1989). A study of attitudes toward computers: Anxiety, confidence, liking, and perception of usefulness. Journal of Research on Computing in Education, 22(2):137-150, Winter/89.

Kuhn, D.J. (1989). A study of the attitudes of female adults toward computers. Community/Junior College Quarterly of Research and Practice, 13(3-4): 181-189.

Levin, T. and Gordon, C. (1989). Effect of gender and computer experience on attitudes toward computers. Journal of Educational Computing Research, 5(1):69-88.

Loyd, B.H. and Gressard, C. (1984). Reliability and factorial validity of computer attitude scales. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 44(2):501-505, Summer/84.

Loyd, B.H. and Loyd, D.E. (1985). The reliability and validity of an instrument for the assessment of computer attitudes. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 45:903-908.

Morris, D.C. (1989). A survey of age and attitudes toward computers. Journal of Educational Technology Systems, 17(1):73-78.

Norales, F.O. (1987). Postsecondary students' attitudes toward computers. The Journal of Computer Information Systems, pp. 15-20, Spring/87.

Ogozalek, V.Z. (1989). A comparison of male and female computer science students' attitudes toward computers. SIGCSE Bulletin, 21(2):8-14, June/89.

Popovich, P.M. and Others (1987). The development of the attitudes toward computer usage scale. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 47(1):261-269, Spring/87.

Reece, M.J. and Gable, R.K. (1982). The development and validation of a measure of general attitudes toward computers. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 42(3):913-916, Fall/82.

Richards, P.S.; Johnson, D.W. and Johnson, R.T. (1986). A scale for assessing student attitudes toward computers: Preliminary findings. Computers in the Schools, 3(2):31-38, Summer/1986.

Siann, G. and Others (1990). The effect of computer use on gender differences in attitudes toward computers. Computers and Education, 14(2):183-191.

Temple, L. and Lips, H.M. (1989a). Gender differences and similarities in attitudes toward computers. Computers in Human Behavior, 5(4):215-226.

Temple, L. and Lips, H.M. (1989b). Reliability and generalizability of the Collis attitudes toward computers survey. Educational Research Quarterly, 13(4): 6-9.

Woodrow, J.E.J. (1991). A comparison of four computer attitude scales. Journal of Educational Computing Research, 7(2):165-187.

**Appendix A**  
**Comparison of Male and Female Responses**

	Average	Std. Dev.
1. I will use a computer as soon as possible.		
Male	4.16	0.986
Female	4.00	0.948
2. I will take computer courses.		
Male	4.10	1.082
Female	3.67	1.176
(*) 3. Learning about computers is boring to me.		
Male	3.95	0.970
Female	3.84	1.269
4. Computers can be used to save lives.		
Male	4.01	0.993
Female	4.06	1.062
5. Computers make my life enjoyable.		
Male	3.79	1.054
Female	3.63	1.009
6. I enjoy computer work.		
Male	3.82	1.097
Female	3.84	0.845
7. Having computers in the classroom would be fun for me.		
Male	4.00	1.014
Female	3.97	0.868

**Appendix A**  
**Comparison of Male and Female Responses (cont.)**

---

	Average	Std. Dev.
(*) 8. I would never take a job where I had to work with computers.		
Male	4.22	0.975
Female	4.41	0.985
9. If I had the money, I would buy a computer.		
Male	4.40	0.996
Female	4.37	0.951
10. I like learning on a computer.		
Male	4.16	0.943
Female	4.37	0.783

---

(\*) Negative word construction.

**Appendix B**  
**Frequency Analysis**

Value	Frequency	Percent
<hr/>		
1. I will use a computer as soon as possible.		
1	1	0.70
2	5	3.50
3	40	27.97
4	32	22.38
5	65	45.45
2. I will take computer courses.		
1	8	5.59
2	7	4.90
3	33	23.08
4	40	27.97
5	55	38.46
(*) 3. Learning about computers is boring to me.		
1	55	38.46
2	41	28.67
3	29	20.28
4	13	9.09
5	5	3.50
4. Computers can be used to save lives.		
1	5	3.50
2	4	2.80
3	30	20.98
4	46	32.17
5	58	40.56
5. Computers make my life enjoyable.		
1	3	2.10
2	11	7.69
3	51	35.66
4	36	25.17
5	42	29.37

---

**Appendix B**  
**Frequency Analysis (cont.)**

Value	Frequency	Percent
<hr/>		
6. I enjoy computer work.		
1	4	2.80
2	7	4.90
3	37	25.87
4	57	39.86
5	38	26.57
7. Having computers in the classroom would be fun for me.		
1	1	0.70
2	9	6.29
3	31	21.68
4	52	36.36
5	50	34.97
(*) 8. I would never take a job where I had to work with computers.		
1	82	57.34
2	36	25.17
3	17	11.89
4	4	2.80
5	4	2.80
9. If I had the money, I would buy a computer.		
1	2	1.40
2	8	5.59
3	14	9.79
4	28	19.58
5	91	63.64
10. I like learning on a computer.		
1	2	1.40
2	3	2.10
3	19	13.29
4	50	34.97
5	69	48.25

---

(\*) Negative word construction.

**Appendix C**  
**Attitudes Toward Computers**

**PART 1 - DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

1. Please check your gender:

Male  Female

2. Please check your year in College:

Freshman  Junior  
 Sophomore  Senior

3. What is your major: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Are you taking any computer related class this semester?

Yes  No

**PART 2 - QUESTIONNAIRE(1)**

Please circle the number that best describes your opinion about the following statements:

1. I will use a computer as soon as possible.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree			Strongly Disagree	

2. I will take computer courses.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree			Strongly Disagree	

3. Learning about computers is boring to me.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree			Strongly Disagree	

**Appendix C**  
**Attitudes Toward Computers (cont.)**

4. Computers can be used to save lives.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

5. Computers make my life enjoyable.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

6. I enjoy computer work.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

7. Having computers in the classroom would be fun for me.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

8. I would never take a job where I had to work with computers.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

9. If I had the money, I would buy a computer.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

10. I like learning on a computer.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree

(1) Reece, M.J. and Gable, R.K. (1982)